

Notes in Western Kennebec.

East Westport. Two miles from Mauchester, is the beautiful village of East Westport, charmingly located at the head of the Cobblestone Cove, Great Pond. It is a lovely village, and is a model country village, with its store, post office, school of various kinds, and the meeting house "upon a hill." From this hill one takes a delightful combination of wood, sea and land scenery, the whole embracing one of the finest views in New England. From the red rocks from the post office, one can see the road, and upon an eminence overlooking the village below, and the beautiful lake beyond the farm of Mr. Lloyd H. Snell. This is old Jonathan Whiting place, granted to him (one of the first settlers) in 1706, by the State of New York. It is a beautiful place, and the place we love to visit. A roomy old house with its one chimney large enough for a spacious room, generous old fire-place and broad hearth—suggestive of old-fashioned and merry-making! How the grace of water here plays through the open doors from the lake beyond, and what a beautiful array from bird's-eye, and when

large farm in grinding meal, cattle feed &c. but we would not recommend them for grinding flour. There are portable burr-stone mills that do this, but they cost from \$300 to \$400.

"Model of Perfection."

The accompanying illustration is said to be a very correct portrait of the *Ayrshire cow*. "Model of Perfection," imported in 1870, by J. H. Morgan of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and now owned by Sturtevant Brothers, South Framingham, Mass. She is six years old, and has been the champion of her kind in the State of Scotland before export. It is not often that an *Ayrshire cow* has been sold for \$1000, nor is it common for so beautiful a form to be accompanied by the most excellent milking qualities. The measure, *Sturtevant's* are Maine make one of the best *Ayrshire* herds in New England, and we therefore list according to their stock and their success with pleasure.

To Correspondents.

Having been absent from the office a few days, the questions and other favors of our correspondents have been accumulating.

and you will soon have lumber enough. I don't think you will have to wait more than about fifty years ago, to the height of twenty-five feet. At this time it was just the right size to hew six inches square. The other was a little larger, and had a few more inches in size. Today they stand one hundred feet high, and girth four from the ground, and they are now worth \$1000 per acre. The city good judges to claim more than 1200 feet of merchantable lumber."

"But," but a few of the many reasons that might and ought to be presented to the consideration of every land-owner, to stimulate and encourage him to more judiciously manage his forest, and to prevent him think often upon the subject than before, there will be a little pain; for we are now in the midst of a great and fearful view of the wasteful destruction of our forests for the last half century, we might as well say that the forest is now a thing such a course, if persisted in. But we cannot touch the matter with such indifference. We are now in such a position that we must take care to prevent anything do we manifest such a deplorable imprudence, as in the management of our woodlands. We seem to be in a position to do so, and we are exhausted. If we continue to think so till they are exhausted.

G. W. G.

The Druth.

The druth is terribly scarce. No rain of any consequence since the rainy week in June. The growing fields are drying up. Grasshoppers are everywhere, and great quantities of the stuff. The grass crop about here will be little more than a poor compromise with last year, when it was very light. The corn crop, however, is not so bad, but not so well as not more than half of the country can be wintered. Immediate action would be needed to save fields, and a wet fall would be a disaster. The farmers are busy with them, but there seems nothing for us but to prepare for the worst. Almost up to the present time the weather has been very favorable. The corn, beans and turnips, and have used nearly all my manure, and am now scraping up the odds and ends produced from the other crops. The druths have been after, in hopes to get a little seed.

There is probably no physical evil but is attended with some good. Our lands are reclaimed, and probably otherwise been fitted for nature's productions. But this is not quite so good. We shall have to take up arms, and we are by this stirred up to devise some means of defending ourselves against calamities produced from the weather. Druths

have noticed in several agricultural papers that the potato is the "taxing" crop. The question is, why will not wheat do well after potatoes? The president of Montville, one of the practical farmers has a very handsome farm, and the potatoes are the pride of it, of which wheat was sown the first of May, on ground which was planted last year with wheat. The tax is not so great as it is reported on to that part which was not so much a good pool of time and land, and the result is that the wheat is the most is much heavier than where corn grows last year, standing some two or three inches higher than the corn. The potatoes are the pride of the soil, and then corn does, and this is really by applying the same principle, it is the same, if you cannot raise wheat, raise potatoes.

Montville. J. M. C. CLARKSON.

For the Maine Farmer.

the Season in Cumberland County. Very

the hay crop in this section will be very good, and on one half of an average one, I should judge. Grass is suffering for want of rain, and the hay crop will be very poor. The corn crop will be but few apples this year, as was expected.

A SUMMERER.

often piled with ice and salt, packed tightly into it; to take the cold out of the food, the frozen cream from the sides of the pail. The ice is broken up and the cream is stirred constantly while the pieces of ice melt. We are constantly in the place of puddings, pie and so forth.

Diarrhoea Remedy.—Take two pounds of the bark of the root of the yellow pine, and pour water upon it for 24 hours, then pour off the liquid; then take water; continue to boil and pour off till all the water is gone; then add 100 lbs. of sugar, simmer to two quarts; strain; add four times the bulk of water, and boil down to a pint of the best French Brandy. Does a tablespoonful three times a day, fasting. If it does not, the quantity increase as the stomach can bear it.

Worth Knowing.—

On trouble results from the accidental or use of either an acid or alkali; it is to be cured by the use of the opposite. If the trouble is acid, it is fundamentally answered, follow it as you possibly with some alkali; as a weak solution of soda for a few days. In the case of an alkali, use an acid weakly, such as a weak solution of sulph. acid, or lemon juice, or vinegar, or soda, etc., upon the hands, are neutralized by a weak wash of any acid (vinegar). The trouble of the throat is neutralized with potash, soda, ammonia or iron.

It is a failure in having them fertilized by the soil, and the soil is the only medium, it is best to allow young queens with the workers until four days old, and then to put them into the soil. The queen is ready to be put into a ferret she could be caught and put into a ferret, and the ferret is the only animal which would be some prospect of success, which would be some prospect of success.

Indian Crops in the United States.

Of the crops raised in the Kingdom, corn, or maize, which is a better name, is the most important. It is the staple food in extent, commands the greatest cash and is applied to more useful purposes than any other crop. It is the staple food of the whole nation. Every animal, and even the most voracious bird, the partridge up to the eagle, feeds on it. It is the staple food of the whole nation. Every animal, and even the most voracious bird, the partridge up to the eagle, feeds on it. It is the staple food of the whole nation. Every animal, and even the most voracious bird, the partridge up to the eagle, feeds on it.

try, Condiements or romishes.
 pills, A French apothecary, commands
 a single pill, and the following is an
 tonic or stimulant for debilitated
 especially for young turkeys during
 the winter, when he says its effects are
 wonderful. Take of Rhenish nit
 powder, three parts; ginger, ten parts;
 saffron, one part; anise seed, one part; car-
 away seed, one part; mix thoroughly by
 a teaspoonful of the powder should
 be mixed with the dough for twenty turkeys,
 containing about six ounces. It is the resis-
 tance to begin the treatment a forth-
 re the appearance of the red, and to
 continue the same after the red has
 been taken in time, there is no need
 of a single turkey in a lawn.

The Rose on the Breast.
 persons, say an English journal, are
 the magnitude to which the rose may
 be raised, or the splendid effect it can be made
 to produce on us is a thing that is not
 sufficiently strong when, and a system of
 and patients traveling, there can be no
 doubt that the rose is the most impor-
 to the size and form of the ordinary
 of the Weeping Ails, having the
 all produced from the top of a single

